

THE REALM OF FASHION

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

A Pretty Dress For a Girl Between Eight and Ten—Other Novelties.



A PRETTY DRESS FOR A GIRL BETWEEN EIGHT AND TEN—OTHER NOVELTIES.



A STAMPED FOLIAIR.

Amount of garniture is always to be commended. For summer costumes, however, all appearance of heaviness, all over-weight effects should be carefully avoided. Above all things should a child's costume be in strictest harmony with its coloring. Soft tints should be chosen, such as melt into the pink and white of the complexion, match the soft golden of the hair or the sky blue of the eyes.



A DANCING GOWN.

Nothing can be prettier than a stamped foliar for a young person, and nothing more appropriate for summer wear. The illustration pictures such a gown. The skirt has three ruffles made of bias stripes. The charming little gulfure figure is outlined with ribbons set off with a double bow, as indicated. It is exactly the same at the back. There is also a ribbon belt, the sleeves carrying out the same scheme of garniture. The Eton jacket has developed into one of the rages of the moment, but very few of these garments are Eton except in name. The true Eton has small close sleeves, and should invariably be worn with



HEADGEAR FOR LITTLE HEADS.

a sleeveless vest, for if you make its sleeves large enough to go over an ordinary gown, you have no longer an Eton coat. The true Eton has tailor made turn-down collar and lapels. Nor should it ever be made use of as a wrap for muffling up purposes. This is ridiculous. The correct summer girl never makes such a mistake. Her Eton coat is merely a separate bodice which she wears over different vests and matches her skirts, while the vests run in different materials. The coat must fit the figure snugly. To do this, the vest should have long openings for the straps to pass through.

In the illustration is a charming toilet for

a Saturday night hop, which may be made up in any filmy, gauzy material, the cut-out being trimmed with lace, as shown. The ribbon corselet ends at the waist seams. At the back there is a Watteau bow with long ends. If made up in pale blue, a passementerie band of silver crosses the bust and meets at the back under the bow. The lace Swiss belt is a very pretty novelty in leather of various colors. At the back and front, the two pointed edges are laced with a silk cord. On each side there is a buckle. The lacing cord should be tied at the bottom.

In the way of headgear for little heads the mothers should be careful not to make choice of large flowers for garniture, so that the child may not seem to be wearing her big sister's hat. In the illustration is given a very good example of a becoming hat for a little miss—a yellow straw ornamented with a garland of daisies and bows of straw-colored ribbon. Certain flowers have a young look about them when full blown, and they are the ones to make choice of for children's hats. All wild flowers go well with youthful faces and are particularly becoming for such as have the wild woodland air about them. No one would think of getting orchids or peonies or tulips or poppies or tiger-lilies on a child's hat. Would not daisies or heather or wild roses or forget-me-nots or pansies or apple-blossoms be more appropriate? A very becoming bit of headgear for some children is the wide brimmed fancy straw with a Sicilian crown, which is of silk or woolen stuff, striped something like a liberty cap and has a silk tassel that falls gracefully over the brow.

Long skirts of the Kate Greenaway style should be used with great discretion even in cold weather. Such gowns are really not fitted for walking purposes at all, and many a cold gets its first lessons in stiff and awkward carriage by being rolled up in these so-called picturesque costumes. Every child in good health has far more vitality than he or she has any use for, and it must be worked off in swift motions and semi-boisterous play, the limbs, particularly, being left free and untrammelled. Short skirts, therefore, should be the rule as the warm weather comes on, and gowns should be straight and loose and not loaded down with heavy shawls. Very pretty effects are attained by trimming the skirt and cuffs with bands of velvet ribbon of a darker shade than the dress, the ribbon also being used to stimulate the yoke. You will find a charmingly picturesque little gown represented in the illustration. It may be made



CHILD'S GOWN.

up in various materials, but more appropriately in crepon, silk or printed goods. The blouse and tight sleeves should be of plain goods. The particular charm of the costume lies in the original use made of a fichu effect. You get here a back view of it, showing how it discloses a round yoke. In front the two ends cross and terminate on the shoulders, where the ends hook. There is a straight ruffled collar. The upper sleeves are made very full and are gathered on the tight sleeve at the elbow.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

ANSON is playing a poor first for Chicago. The Baltimore have yet to win their first game from Brooklyn.

HANLON is back in the field for Baltimore, but is not yet quite his old self.

MULLANE, Staley, Gleason and Weyhing are the leading winning pitchers.

WELCH, late of the New Yorks, is pitching winning ball for the Troy Club.

SINCE Decoration Day the attendance has materially diminished in every Eastern city.

GLEASON is still pitching winning ball for St. Louis, and is easily the star of that team.

WARD and Corcoran, of Brooklyn, make double plays with wonderful precision and quickness.

THE year of a Presidential election is usually an off one for baseball. It is the case this year.

RICHARDSON's work at short for Washington has been simply phenomenal. He leads the country.

FOUR opponents have outbatted Boston in their series, viz., Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

MANY of the high salaried stars will be asked to accede to a reduction in their salaries under the new order of things.

THE Bostoners recently changed from the time honored red stockings to blue. No wonder they struck a streak of bad luck.

It has been suggested that if the professional baseball managers would set their men to playing lacrosse in the spring there would be less belching-mending in running the bases.

CLARKSON, Nichols, Lowe, Quinn, Stivett and Tucker, of the Boston team, have consented to accept reduction of salary. Kelly was granted further time to say what he would do.

At Washington, Richardson accomplished a very pretty triple play. He caught a line hit, ran and touched second base, and then threw to first to cut off the runner who was trying to return back to that point.

At Cleveland, during a practice game of baseball, John Carey, while at bat, was struck in the neck by a swiftly pitched ball from one Sell. He fell to the ground and died in a few minutes. Carey was twenty-one years of age and a peddler by occupation.

THERE has been lots of talk that the double championship season is not popular, but there is no such complaint from the company of tail-enders. To them the season is but the opening of the gates to the promised land from which they have been barred on account of hard luck, bad umpires and sick players.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN.

"FORT FIZZLE."

One of the Defenses in Ohio Intended to Resist the Draft.



Among the Confederate forts not down in the historical list is "Fort Fizzle." Never having been inside this wonderful structure, I will not attempt to describe it; but suffice it to say that it was near Napoleon, O., for the avowed purpose of resisting the draft of 1865.

Current report at the time accredited it with a defensive force of from 1,000 to 2,000 men. Its heavy artillery consisted of an old Fourth-of-July cannon which had been perverted from its former patriotic course to assist in striking terror to the heart of the ruling despots who had the audacity to demand of that red brush section its quota men for the suppression of insurrection.

The prime mover in the erection and manning of this formidable defense was one "Col. (1) Cal." W., who had previously enlisted in the Ohio, but who had been so seriously indisposed on the day of that regiment's march for the front as to be left behind. While he was soon able to attend to the everyday affairs of life, yet his health never would admit of his joining his regiment, and only after the preparations for the draft were in progress, did the full vitality of former days return to Cal.

It had really been thought by those intimate with Cal., that his month or two of camp life had entirely cooled his military ardor, which really seems to have been the case, except so far as a fixed determination to resist compulsory measures to enforce his aid in the suppression of the rebellion.

But on this idea of man's inherent right to "fight or not to fight" Cal. grew eloquent and fierce. Mounted upon a war-like charger, he scoured the adjacent ren brush in quest of kindred souls, who, like himself, were prepared to offer up their lives on the altar of fight or not theory.

The result was a gathering of quite an army of men who would rather bulldoze the Government than go to war, and the heroic Cal. was raised to the post of commander, with the doubtful title of Colonel. Now "Col."—a head was a regular encyclopedia of military tactics, garnered from—well, his two months' camping-out, for instance—and he it was who with all the pomp and parade of horrible war and with appropriate military ceremonies, superintended the erection of "Fort Fizzle."

From the lips of those cognizant of all the movements of this gallant (?) band of personal liberty defenders, we heard from day to day of the vast bodies of dark-faced, determined men who were taking refuge from the "U. S. Minions" behind this unhistoric structure. Great was the consternation which the daily news from "Fort Fizzle" spread through settlements even as remote as Knox county (which, by the way, joins Holmes county). Many and grave were the predictions as to local strife. In the meantime, daily drills, stump speeches, and bloody predictions were the order at the fort.

"Col. Cal." was in his glory. Having lacked the nerve to acquire popularity by staying with his former regiment, he had at last achieved notoriety as the commander of Fort Fizzle. As notoriety passes current in many places for popularity, "Col. Cal." was fed on the fat of the land,—i. e., razor-backed hogs,—and would not have been thankful at all had President Lincoln offered him the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Union armies. But all the while "Col. Cal." was mustering in his formidable hosts, and arming them with rifles, shotguns, cheese-knives, tycoon and Red-Jacket revolvers, there was a little counter scheme working up. A few of the loyal citizens of that neighborhood grew very tired of the everlasting repetition of bombast and threats, and in reality the matter had grown to such proportions that it was policy to put a quietus on "Col. Cal." and his avengers.

The grand and final display of military zeal, courage, and prowess took place one afternoon when a solitary detachment from Co. — of the — regiment of State Guards stepped off the train at Napoleon. A few of the invincibles chanced to be in town, and in their rapid skedaddle for home, one of them had the cause of his friends and fellow-sufferers at heart sufficient to go by the fort and warn his comrades in-arms of the prospect. Later in the day when the soldiers marched out to see the renowned fort, they found it abandoned by all except one poor fellow who had, in carelessly handling his pistol, shot himself in the foot, and could not get away; and from the fact that his late comrades had not taken time to "bear off the wounded," he was left at the mercy of "Lincoln's dogs," one of whom bound up his foot and assisted him to mount his horse. So ends the brief but tragic history of "Fort Fizzle."—R. BURTON, in National Tribune.

UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

An Iowa Cavalryman's Experience in Escaping from the Enemy.

Not long ago an old comrade dropped into my store and introduced himself. Twenty-eight years ago we parted on the battle-field back of Atlanta,

while on a cavalry raid. I was one of the unfortunates, as I was, with most of my regiment, taken prisoner of war. My comrade was more fortunate. He, with four others, succeeded in getting away. They gained the banks of the Chattahoochee, he said, after many hair-breadth escapes. This river is a very deep and rapid stream. Two of their number could not swim. They all stripped and tied their clothing on their backs, and the two who could swim helped the other two across. But this was not accomplished without trouble, for when they were midway in the stream a body of rebels appeared on the bank they had just vacated, and tried their hand at sharpshooting. The rebels succeeded only too well, for before they had reached the opposite bank two of their number were floating with the current, and to-day are sleeping in nameless graves.

My comrade and his partner were then alone during the balance of the journey to our lines. The hardships and privations they underwent for the next two weeks could not be realized, for it must be remembered that all of their traveling had to be done at night, and they did not venture into a house for several days, when at last, overcome by fatigue and hunger, they were compelled to drop into the negro quarters adjoining a plantation. They found one of the old-time Aunties (the soldiers know so well) cooking her frugal meal in the fireplace. They remained out in the brush while their old friend got them up a royal meal. But what was their disappointment, and more so that of the old Auntie, for when they sat down to eat they could not eat; they had been without food so long that their stomachs would not retain the food.

My comrade said to me that the old Auntie felt so bad for them that she wept like a child. This old friend gave them some bedding and fixed them up in the brush as best she could, and after two days of nursing them with broth, etc., they were enabled to eat a good square meal. She then gave them a good bundle of provisions and started them on their way.

Two or three times they barely escaped being captured, and every day would see scouting parties, which they evaded, and after 16 days of this kind of experience regained our troops in the neighborhood of Kingston, Ga. This is a few pages of unwritten history connected with one of the 2,000,000 of the Union volunteers. What a large book it would make if all were written.—H. T. BIND, in National Tribune.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

ROMANIA will make a very extensive exhibit at the World's Fair.

The mineral exhibit at the World's Fair promises to be incomparably finer than any ever before made either in this country or abroad.

KENTUCKY will make at the World's Fair an exhibit of tobacco in all its forms from the seed up to the matured and manufactured leaf.

GREAT BRITAIN, France, Germany, and in fact many other foreign Nations, are asking, and almost insisting, that more space be granted for their exhibits at the World's Fair.

An exact fac simile of the San Louis Rey Mission, perhaps the finest and most celebrated of all the famous old mission ruins in Southern California, will be seen at the World's Fair.

It is reported that King Alexander, of Serbia, has decided to visit the World's Fair next year. He is sixteen years old and son of the much-talked-of ex-King Milan and ex-Queen Natalie.

A BUFFALO (N. Y.) man proposes to furnish the World's Fair with an attraction in the shape of a collection of snakes. He claims to be able to show as many as 2000 different varieties.

A GROUP of Caribs from the Lesser Antilles, descendants of the cannibal race discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, will be at the World's Fair, engaged in making baskets and in other native industries.

MORE than one thousand men are now at work on the mammoth Manufacturers' building for the World's Fair. The total number of workmen at Jackson Park now exceeds 10,000. It will probably be increased to 15,000 or more.

An agent of the Turkish Government is on his way to Chicago to superintend the construction of the Ottoman pavilion and a Turkish village for the World's Fair. Accompanying him are native masons who will build the pavilion.

THE Swiss National Council has appropriated \$24,000 for an exhibit at the World's Fair of the Swiss watch-making industry. It also approved subsidies for exhibits of other industries, including female work in the manufacturing line.

ONE of the novel exhibits in Machinery Hall at the World's Fair will be a model paper mill, it will be in active operation and will show all the processes of paper-making from the pulp to the finished card, which will be in the form of a World's Fair souvenir.

THE Kentucky building at the World's Fair will be a typical representation of a Southern colonial mansion, one of the distinctive features of which is great pillared porches or verandas. Exclusive of these porches the building will measure about seventy-five by ninety feet.

THE American Oil Company has sent to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair thirty-five tons of kerosene, from the Fall River, San Diego County, California. The oil has been sent on this early in order that they may become thoroughly acclimated by the time the Fair opens and appear at their best.

THE Washington World's Fair Commission has arranged to make a very complete fish exhibit. It will include all kinds of deep sea and inland species of fish, oysters, clams, crabs, lobsters and other crustaceans, turtles, frogs, snakes and other reptiles, specimens of aquatic mammals such as sea otter, seals, fishes, beavers, muskrats, etc.; and also land and other nests and eggs, and fishing boats and apparatus.

THE Jelly palace, which the women of California will prepare for the World's Fair exhibit, will be sixteen by twenty feet and twenty-five feet high, with two open doors approached by three marble steps. The frame work will be of wire. On this will be firmly placed several thousand jelly glasses—cups, globes, prisms, etc.—filled with jelly of many shades of color, arranged in artistic and beautiful designs. The interior will be brilliantly illuminated by electricity. The cost of the frame work and glasses alone is estimated at \$2700.

A Discontented Community.

So many husbands and wives are living apart in the little town of Kensington, Kan., that society is all broken up on account of it. Nobody dares to give a party, but fortunately there are two churches.

PENNSYLVANIA PICKINGS.

SOME IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS Of Interest to Dwellers in the Keystone State.

CYCLONE AT BETHLEHEM.

THE MAIN BUILDING ON THE FAIR GROUNDS DESTROYED.

A cyclone from the southwest struck Bethlehem the other day. The main building of the Bethlehem Fair and Driving Park association was destroyed. After a moment's wrestle with the whirlwind the timbers collapsed and sank to the ground. The loss is \$30,000. Lightning struck the cable tower of the Pennsylvania Telephone Company and set the postoffice building in which it is situated on fire. The fire department rushed out in the storm and extinguished the flames. The storm ruined the bottling establishment of E. D. Sawtelle, whose loss is \$30,000. Many trees were uprooted and electric light, telegraph and telephone wires were blown down. The steeple of the First Presbyterian church was also blown down. Cut hay in the fields and growing grain near here is almost a total loss and makes the damage by the storm almost beyond estimating. The visible ruin in and about town is said to amount to about \$150,000.

IN BEHALF OF THE FARMERS.

THE STATE COLLEGE ARRANGES A COURSE OF HOME READING AND WINTER DAILY SCHOOL.

At the last meeting of the trustees of the Pennsylvania State College it was decided to offer a course of home reading in agriculture, through which the best and latest printed information of practical value to the farmer is to be brought to his very door without fee save the actual cost of the books, which need not exceed \$5 a year. A winter dairy school was also provided for to open the first week in January and continue 12 weeks. Every facility is to be offered the student to gain a thorough, practical knowledge of dairying, either on the small scale or on the plan of large creameries. An expert butter and cheese maker is to be in charge of the practical instruction in the dairy. The course is free and no entrance examination is required.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.

ATERRIBLE FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENT ON FRENCH CREEK.

Arthur Hazeltine, wife and Nellis Narramore of Cochranton, started in a skiff from Cochranton Monday afternoon to sail down French creek with Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Hood to their homes in Utica, five miles below. The creek is very high from the recent rains which probably account for the skiff striking a bridge pier at Cochranton and capsizing. Mr. Hood was able to save himself and wife, but Mr. and Mrs. Hazeltine and the little girl were drowned and their bodies washed away, probably into the Allegheny river.

THE STATE NEARLY \$400,000 AHEAD.

Pennsylvania is richer than was supposed by \$373,250. The auditor of the United States treasury has notified the governor that he has discovered that that sum was erroneously deducted on the settlement of the state's accounts under the act to reimburse Pennsylvania for money paid the militia. It will be paid when the general appropriation act is passed.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL NEAR HARRISBURG.

Farmers from the country southwest of Harrisburg reported that one of the heaviest hail storms in many years passed over a narrow belt, doing great damage to crops. Hail fell to the depth of several inches. A similar storm passed over part of Carlisle and surrounding country, beating crops to the ground.

POISONED BY ICE CREAM.

Martin Eppley, his wife and two daughters, of Carlisle, were poisoned by eating ice cream. During the night their condition became dangerous. The father will probably die and the others are lying quite ill.

GEORGE O. QUIGLEY, the Democratic representative from the Eleventh legislative district, died suddenly of heart disease at Philadelphia.

By his own carelessness in handling a crowbar, Philip Emil had the life crushed out of him by a fall of stone at the Bellefonte lime quarries.

AFTER loading a cannon at Altoona several young men hammered a wooden plug in the muzzle to make a louder report. The explosion broke the plug into many pieces, and a number of persons were injured by flying blocks. Samuel Kimmel had one eye torn out and his skull fractured. He can hardly recover.

At Mercer John Burns' 15-months-old child died of strangulation Friday, having been given a piece of bone to chew at.

THE Republican conference of the Forty-seventh senatorial district met at New Castle and nominated James S. Fruit.

WHILE drunk a few nights ago, it is said a prominent Greensburg merchant lost \$1,000 at poker, and gave his check for the amount. He sobered up in time to forbid payment.

STATE TREASURER MORRISON reports that at the close of business June 30 he had \$8,252,481.84 in the state's cash box. Western banks holding the following sums: Allegheny National, Pittsburgh, \$1,035,255.25; Economy Bank, Beaver Falls, \$130,000; Enterprise Savings Bank, Allegheny, \$187,000; Second National Bank, Allegheny, \$50,000; Beaver Falls, \$10,000; Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, \$200,000.

HARRY FRY, a 9-year-old boy, was jumping on and off a moving electric street car at Altoona, when he slipped and fell under the wheels. Two cars, both heavily loaded, passed over his body. His head was severed and he was badly mangled.

At Mt. Carmel a row of 10 frame houses owned by John Montheils was burned; damage, \$10,000. A careless explosion of firecrackers is believed to have been the cause.

NEAR Huntingdon, the tannery and bark shed of Wiltchett, Baugh & Co., of Mann's Choice, Bedford county, were burned. Loss, \$90,000; partially insured.

OPERATOR HAYES, Engineer Kelly and Fireman Brown, who are charged with being the cause of the recent railroad accident in Harrisburg, gave bail for their appearance at September court.

A cable attached to a dummy used to steady electric cars going down Potts's Hill, east of Lancaster, broke. The cable squirmed up the hill like an immense snake, and at great velocity, and wound itself around the arm of Frank Musser, a young man, tearing the limb from his body. His condition is very serious.

P. F. McKERNAN was run over and killed by a train in the Cambria Works at Johnstown.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPPS.

Lettuce is said to produce languor.

A case is reported of a somnambulist who walked fifteen miles in his sleep.

A recent invention is a shoe with a hinged sole for the purpose of facilitating putting it on or off.

There are two eclipses of the sun every year, and sometimes five, though usually the obscuration is only partial.

A single triple expense exhaust engine recently succeeded in drawing 250 loaded cars on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

If a well could be dug to the depth of forty-six miles the density of the air at the bottom would be as great as that of quicksilver.

Men with cleanly shaven faces are less likely to take the grip than those who wear full beards. The beard, it is declared, affords a lodgment for the grip microbes.

Coke makes the hottest fire known, since it contains 97.1-2 per cent. of carbon. Charcoal made from wood is supposed to be nearly pure carbon, but it contains only 79 per cent.

A Frenchman has succeeded, it is said, in producing an excellent driving belt by parching the leather instead of tanning it. The belts have greater durability and do not stretch.

What will be the largest electric locomotive in the world is being constructed at Baden, Zurich. It is to develop 1550 to 2000 horse power and will make its trial trip in a few months.

A yellow fish, called Alaskan mackerel, and fully equal to the mackerel of the Atlantic coast, is found at the west end of the Alaskan Islands. They move in large schools and are finely flavored.

A new lightning arrester consists of a discharging device having separate points, between which is an insulating liquid, so that when a disruptive discharge takes place, a destructive arc is prevented by the closing in of the liquid.

The height of the human body is generally ten times the length of the face; the face is as long as the hand; the arm is four times the length of the face. The sole is one-sixth the length of the body and six times the thickness of the hand equals the thickness of the body.

A recent English invention relates to obtaining motive power by the explosion of a charge of gunpowder, either as a means for starting ordinary gas engines or of wholly driving what may be termed "explosion engines." The power is employed in the form of cartridges.

Horrors of the Sea.

Many ascertained facts of well-nigh incredible horror would seem to suggest that the sea communicates something of its own cruelty to those who live on or near it. Was there ever a tale inspired by the imagination of the romancer more dreadful than the true story of the "Palatine," which left Holland for America in 1749, carrying as passengers many rich Dutch people who intended to settle near Philadelphia. For six weeks in pleasant weather the amply-provisioned vessel sailed up and down the Delaware coast, while the officers and crew cut off the food supply of the passengers, the pangs of hunger compelling the unarmed and starving wretches to buy at exorbitant prices the miserable fragments which their tyrants chose to deal out to them. Twenty of them died of starvation before the storm came up that wrecked the ship on Block Island. In 1825 Congress made it a felony punishable with ten years' imprisonment and \$5000 fine to show false light for the purpose of causing shipwreck.—[Boston Transcript.

A Great Sturgeon.

W. H. Vianen, the pioneer fisherman of the Frazer river, had on exhibition today a sturgeon fourteen feet long and weighing nine hundred pounds, which was caught in an oolachan net last night. Notwithstanding the size of this fish and the interest it created Mr. Vianen did not at all feel proud of his catch, for the reason that it cost him the tidy little figure of \$200. The sturgeon got tangled in the oolachan net and ripped it into pieces in a very few minutes. The net was a new one and probably the best one on the river. Sturgeons sell at three cents a pound and the 900-pounder is valued at \$27, which leaves the loss almost total. Though glad at any time to make a heavy catch Mr. Vianen hopes he may never again win fisherman's honors at such a price.—[Westminster (British Columbia) Columbian.